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Men in Either House of Congress Who Will Be Prominent in the Debates **Over This Important Legislation**

LEADERS IN THE CONSERVATION BATTLE

BY E. J. EDWARDS. Carter. Smith and Beveridge, Dixon and Lever, to say nothing of La Follette-these are the names of present-day Federal Senators and Representatives who are destined to be heard of often in the near future when Congress gets down

ENATOR CBERT J.

to real business on the conservation of National resources proposition which of late months has been keeping most of us up late o' nights discussing it in all its various phases. These are the men who will undoubt-

edly lead in the debates that will take place on the divers conservation bills now before Congress-bills that call for all manner of conserving in all parts of the country. There are bills expressing the popular idea of conservation, which undoubtedly confines itself to forestry, to coal, oil and phosphate, lands on the public domains and to water power. There are bills which express the sentiment of Eastern members of Congress and have to do with deeper harbors and navigation of better facilities for the rivers; and many a Middle Western Con-gressman's interest in this nationally new and entertaining, subject centers chiefly in bills looking towards the es-tablishment and maintenance of deep waterways, reaching thousands of miles waterways, reaching thousands of hilles inland from the Gulf of Mexico. But, whatever the phase of conservation soon to be under running discussion in the transfer to be under the tobs under the to be und to be under running discussion in the Capitol, it is pretty certain that Heyburn and Weeks, et al., will be found in the midst of the fray, some, of course, fight-ing for and some forninst. And with such men as Heyburn and La Folletto isking a lively interest in the legislative scuffles it is fairly certain to prophesy that some hard and stinging blows will be delivered one way and another. Man of Picturesque Opinions. Just as the Wisconsin Senator is one of the most radical supporters of a broad conservation policy, so the Idaho togawearer is everywhere recognized as one of the leading opponents of conservation in its varied phases. Also, he is pretty generally recognized as a man of most decided opinions, a characteristic which which now number 57, and which began back in Pennsylvania in Quaker-settled Delaware County, the Senator's parents having been of that faith, and, like most Quaker parents, having seen to it that their son had a good education before going out into the world on his own hook. The Senator is a large man phyically, notwithstanding the fact that his height is not above the average. His face is rotund and florid, and he is a faultless dresser. Altogether, it is not an upcommon thing for visitors in the Senate galleries to express surprise that the Far-Western and comparatively new State of Idaho should be represented in the Senate by a man of the social type of Senator Heyburn. Senator Heyburn, during his Congressional career has never hesitated to land a body-blow on the Forest Service when opportunity offered. One of these at-tempts by him proved somewhat of a boomerang. A few years ago, while making a speech in the Senate against the Forestor Party of the senate against the Forestry Bureau, he charged that the Forest Service was packing various con ventions in Western states with forest rangers and charging the expenses of their trips to and from the conventions to the account of "hay and grain." This par-ticular item proved a source of consider-This parable sarcasm on the part of the Senator and served to mystify the Forest Service thelf not a little. After considerable investigation the After considerable investigation the mystery was finally explained, but the Senator did not tell the explanation to the Senate. It transpired that at the various conventions in the West devoted mainly to irrigation, reclamation, graz-ing and forestry, it had been the custom of the convention promoters to invite the various Governmental services to have well-informed experts in attend-ance to answer any questions that might ance to answer any questions that might arise. In response to these invitations, the Forest Service had been sending rangers to the "grazing" conventions and tharging the expenses on to the sending tharging the expenses up to "grazing." under which sub-head appropriations had been made by Congress. Some one of been made by Congress. Some one of Senator Heyburn's over-zealous friends stumbled across this item and in telling it to the Senator had interpreted it to "hay and grain."

ses and not at all suitable for fores-EYEURN and Weeks, Mondell and Ury." Carter, Smith and Beveridge, Dixon The President and Mr. Pinchot looked "You had better look again, Senator," "You had better look again, Senator," finally broke in Mr. Pinchot. "As I read the map it says "Craggy Moun-tains." finally

tains.'

read the map it seys 'Craggy Moun-tains.'' Senator Heyburn, who had for the mo-ment discarded his spectacles, was not nonplussed for an instant. He complete-ly ignored the incident and went right on with his argument as though nothing out of the ordinary had happened. It is fair to set down Senator Heyburn as an extremist in those matters in which he is most interested. Quite re-cently, as the country doubtless still re-members, he went hot foot after Virginia for daring to place in Statuary Hall, in the National Capitol, a bust of General Robert E. Lee, and a little later he op-posed a loan of Government tents to a Confederate veterans' reunion. When the tariff bill was under consideration last Summer he came out flatfootedly for the very highest rates that could be imposed on évery article in the bill. And about that time, being deeply stirfed by the at-titude of the press of the country to-wards the tariff bill and himself, he made a speech to the Senate. He took the position that the press had no more right to express a discourteous opinion of the Senate or a Senator than it could, with propriety, similarly discuss its host, if a guest under a private roof. The Sen-

House, Frank W. Mondell, by reason of the fact that he is chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, is another Westerner who will figure prominently in the conservation free-for-all. Incidentally, Mr. Mondell is to be numbered among the orphans who have made good, despite their great handicap of having been early bereft of parents. Ha was left alone in the world before he had reached his sixth he divided his time and energies beyear, and thereafter, until he was 18 he divided his time and energies be-tween farm work and convenient dis-trict schools. Then he took to wander-ing up and down the West, finally locating in Wyoming in the late \$0s. And the first thing he did after light-ing was to help build the town of Newcastle; the next year he became its mayor, and since then he has been one of his state's "favorite sons." Mr. Mondell is the type of man who would be listened to with close atten-tion in almost any assembly. Notwith-standing the fact that he is one of the

standing the fact that he is one of the smallest men in the House, he has a voice which penetrates the uttermost recesses of the House without any apparent effort on the part of its owner. Added thereto a choice vocabulary and the art of logic, Mr. Mondell stands high in the ranks of forceful speakers

frankest men in Congress. He has been Government, he had maps drawn for cently, when President Taft wanted Mr. Mondell to introduce the adminis-tration's conservation bills in the House that he would introduce two of them, of which he approved, but would not stand sponsor for seven others, the intent of which did not command his

SYLVESTER C host of rapid-fire speakers, who | nicalities of the various phases of conbrought in the votes. Wyoming's sole member of the House, Frank W. Mondell, by reason of his championship he would get hold of

REPRESENTATIVE

serve which has yet commanded, with any degree of unanimity, the support of Eastern members of the House from Maine to Florida, and so is interested deeply in conservation from the Eastern viewpoint, is one of the big mon of the House, both physically and mentally. He is a six-footer in height, built in propor-tion, and is regarded as one of the 16-linch guns on the Republican side in a debate. debate

He has an all-around penchant for leg-islation. He is a banker and a broker, and an all-around business man, with a liking for maral affairs as a side issue. When the emergency currency bill was before the Horse, and that body had some reason to suspect that Wall street had had its finger in the framing of the Senparent effort on the part of its owner. Added thereto a choice vocabulary and the art of logic, Mr. Mondeil stands high in the ranks of forceful speakers in the House. He rarely uses gestures, but depends upon the modulations of his volce for oratorical effect. His physical attitude in speaking, and his physical size are not dissimilar to that of Representative John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Mondell is a fearless fighter, and he sticks to his opinion with tenacity, especially on conservation subjects, concerning which he is one of the frankest men in Congress. He has been set down as one of the most ardent

How Heyburn Astonished President.

furnished by him when he became a can-didate for re-election to the Senate a few years ago. Then he wrote a book about himself 34 pages long, containing his complete Congressional record. In it he laid claim to a fondness for politics and the law, and, after inserting 30 pages of index, concluded the document by

"It would be impossible in this brief statement to attempt to give an adequate idea of what Mr. Heyburn has said in discussing the many questions above enumerated. Those who desire full copies of such of his speeches as have been published in separate form will be supplied on application."

Senator Carter-His Way.

The party thereupon sat down and ate a meal composed of nine courses, which was perfect in every appointment. "The Senator certainly had us 'buffa-loed,' until it came to that meal," said one of the participants recently. "It was then, however, that he overplayed his hand. There was not a man in the Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, who is the only member of the Senate boasting a goatee of respectable dimensions, and who is further distin-guished as one of the two chairmen of the Republican National Committee since the war who have ever suffered defeat, is regarded by the extreme friends of conservation as one of their shrewdest conservation as one of their shrewdest opponents. Let there be a storm of any kind in the Senate and Senator Carter

Montana's Offset for Carter

who is only 55, but whose snow white hair and goates make him look at least Ever since he went to Montana to live, in 1882, Senator Carter has been a big a decade older, can be depended upon to arise in his seat and, with profound indignation, or the greatest suavity, proceed almost sanctimoniously to pour oil on the troubled waters. He has, as a constituency, not only one of the greatavents; territorial Delegate, Montana's est sheep-grazing sections of the country which frequently comes into conflict with the Forestry Service, but some large timber owners; and a story of how he tried to work in his constituency's inter-ests on a group of Washington newspa-

permen who were proceeding through Montana in charge of forestry and re-clamation agents, with a view to "boosting" the work of those branches of the Government, is told with great gusto by participants. Arriving at Helena, in Montana, early

one Sunday morning, after a long, hard ride over mountainous Western country, the party found Senator Carter's private secretary on the depot platform. This gentleman proceeded to upbraid the crowd for sneaking into Helena without gentle

letting anybody know about it. "Senator Carter will be terribly dis-appointed," said the secretary, "for he is preparing to leave Helena on the next train, and would have been glad to have remained over and entertained you had he known you were coming. However would be glad to have you go to the lub with me to get washed up and partake of refreshments."

Humbly enough, the party followed the secretary to the club, each one of them feeling very badly at the great disappointment their unannounced arrival would cause the Senator. But no sooner

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r men, and a goodly number of personal friends of the Senator. commissioners of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition

NHEELER MONDELL

Montana's other Senatorial representative, Joseph M. Dixon, is chairman of the Senate committee on conservation, and he as ardently upholds the Pinchot ideas of conservation as his colleagues opposes them. Mr. Dixon admits openly that he should be numbered among the men and women who have been made conservationists by the Government's late Chief Forester.

"In a general way," he told me, "the conservation propaganda first promul-gated by Mr. Pinchot brought the matpromulter forcibly to my attention. In the ear-lier stages I read some of his articles with only passing interest. Specifically, my attention was called by a little incl-dent of eventuar little Some wars are man there, politically, and from the time that the territory was admitted to statehood he has been a rather steady figure in National politics and National events; territorial Delegate, Montana's first Congressman, twice a Senator, Com-missioner of the General Land Office, delegate to Republican National conven-tions, Republican National committee it was for thresholds for some doorways.

leading sheep and cattle owners and chairman and president of the board of charged me at the rate of \$100 per thousand feet.

O

ASBURY FRANCIS

"To my great surprise, he informed me that the charge was not only correct, but that he had charged me only actual cost. He said, 'Oak lumber is hard to get at any figure; the supply is almost exhausted.' I remember that only a few years before, in my boyhood days in North Carolina, I had seen splendid big oak trees burned for firewood and split into rails for fencing, and in clearing 'new ground' rolled in heaps and burned

hew ground rolled in heaps and burned to get the logs out of the way of the plow. But my youthful recollections didn't change his argument on the price charged. I investigated farther and charged. I investigated farth found his statements were true."

found his statements were true. In downright shrewdness and political sagacity, Senator Dixon is a typical product of the Western States. There is nothing "flossy" about him. He makes nothing "flossy" about him. He makes little noise, and never starts anything he cannot finish. In the last session of Congress he

was one of those Republicans who joined hands in the fillbuster against the practice of the Senate of considering the appropriation bills in com-mittee almost, exclusively. At that time the appropriation committees were in the hands of the "elder statesmen,"

and the younger Senators, who, never theless, had to vote for these bills in order to pass them, were practically compelled to lend their acquiesence without knowing what they were vot-

It fell to Senator Dixon's lot to quiz the members of the Senate committee on naval affairs about the provisions of their appropriation bill. He did not lay claim to knowing much about the navy, so he made the members of the committee make his speech for him. He would merely selze upon an item in the appropriation bill and ask what it was for. When he got an answer he would inquire into the ramifications of is newly acquired piece of informaon with such minuteness that the embers of the committee were kept their feet most of the day, while tion Mr. Dixon kept the machine going by interposing a question now and then. It was one of the best pleces of "hazing" ever perpetrated on the "old guard"-and by a "youngster" in the early forties at that. In the last national campaign, Sen-

In the last national campaign, Sen-ator Dixon was made chairman of the speakers bureau of the western divi-sion of the Republican National Com-mittee, with headquarters in Chicago. It was generally conceded that the fate of the Republican national ticket lay in the middle and far West, where William J. Bryan was making his principal fight, and where Mr. Taft was

cipal nght, and where Mr. Taft was comparatively unknown, except as a political protege of Theodore Roosavelt. Senator Dixon began operations by pulling off his coat and sticking pega all over a map of the Western United States, where he knew the most dan-gerous political situation hy. Into these sections he subsequently sent President Taft, Governor Hughes, of New York, and Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, to preach the faith of Republicanism, and he followed them up with

sympathy Mr. Mondell is a politician of more than ordinary ability. Before he made politics his main hobby, he was engaged in the coal business in all of its various there from the mine to the conphases from the mine to the sumer. He is 49. con

· A Voice From a Desert.

Representative Sylvester C. Smith, of California, whose high check bones, florid complexion and sandy colored hair strongly suggest kilts and bagpipes, though their owner never makes mention of a probable Scotch ancestry, is sure to be prominent in the conser is sure to be prominent in the conser-vation talk, as he has been in all simi-lar discussions in the past. If one were to try to find out what Mr. Smith hates most, he would have a hard time deciding between the alleged vagaries of the forestry service and the tradiscriminate immigration of the Indiscriminate immigration of the Japanese which obtained intil the Japthe anese government began keeping their laborers at home something over a year ago. Mr. Smith has been one of the most outspoken of the California Na-

tional legislators on this latter subject. Mr. Smith is a Californian by way Mr. Smith is a Californian by way of an Iowa farm, and his first work in his new home was farming and school teach-ing combined. Then he became a lawyer and finally a newspaper editor. He still owns the leading newspaper of his home city, Bakersville, and has made a great success of it, notwithstanding the fact

success of it, notwithstanding the fact many inhabitants of his district are coy-otes on the Great Mojave Desert. otes on the Great Mojave Desert. It is now 20 years since he started the Bakersfield Echo, which played a promi-nent part in the newspaper field during a famous fight among irrigationists over their respective riparian rights. This was long before conservation as a Na-tional policy was ever thought of. The tional policy was ever thought of. The question involved concerned the rights of landowners both up and down stream

of landowners both up and down stream to the ulse of water from a river for irrigation purposes. The fight was so hot that, in one campaign, the contest-ants sought to pledge candidates for the Supreme Court of the state in advance, to render a decision one one side or the other. On this occasion, the Echo, which reflected the sentiments of Mr. Smith, took a position which was subsequently sustained by the courts, by which all the users of water got their just share. Recently, Mr. Smith had his paper pro-pound the question: "What is Conserva-tion?" He now is sitting up nights frantically trying to catalogue the various frantically trying to catalogue the various

Dyed in the Wool Pincholst.

answers.

One of the most noted advocates of the belloy of conservation during the Roose-velt and Taft administrations has been Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana. In and sut of season he has defended every phase of conservation, not only on the floor of the Senate but also in his while Seasches throughout the constru-

frankest men in Congress. He has been set down as one of the most ardent opponents of the policy, but on the other hand he polnts with considerable pride to the fact that when he was as-sistant public land commissioner of the Government, he had maps drawn for of the Government, and it is showing ument to his efficiency as a business

ument to his efficiency as a business member of the House. Originally, Mr .Weeks intended to en-ter the United States Navy. He is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolls, and is commander of the naval militia of the State of Massachusetts, with which he served as a Lieutenent in the volunteer navy during the Spanish-American War, commanding the second division of the auxiliary navy.

"Boy" Conservationist.

South of Mason and Dixon's line one of the recognized champions of conservation is a young South Caroling Representative, Asbury F. Lever. Mr. Lever was exceedingly prominent when the Appalachian forest reserve bill was up for consideration in the last Con-gress. He admits that he received his

gress. He sumits that he received his inspiration as a conservationist by ob-serving the relations of nature and commerce in his own home state. "In my district," said Mr. Lever, "is located one of the largest cotton mills of the world. These mills give employment to several thousand men, and, in fact, the 'mill town' consists of about 10,000 souls. The mills are run by electricity developed from water-power from the Broad River, on whose banks, 20 miles above the Columbia, I was born.

"I can well remember as a small boy asking my father why it was that in the Summer and Fall of each year certain large rocks in the riverbed rose above the top of the water, while during the Winter and Spring months

"That is low water, my boy, he would reply. "When those rocks come in view it means there is not such water in the river."

"As I grew older," continued Mr. Lever, "I saw for myself that these rocks were beginning to show higher and higher out of the water each year and that they sometimes remained in view even in Winter months. On the other hand, we would have floods at times which would bury them out of sight and I began to inquire the rea-son why. I soon found that at the headwaters of the river in the mountains the country was being defor-estrated, and the explanation was easy. Without trees there was nothing to hold back the water of the wet months for the dry months to come. came a friend of for stration at for I realized the commercial portance of waterpower to my state. That started me on conservation and I have been deeply interested in for-estry and kindred subjects ever since." Mr. Lever is 35, and doesn't look it by several years. And, like not a few of the other men who will be promi-nent in the various conservation debates, he was born and brought up on a farm. He began his public career as private secretary to the ma_ he succeeeded four Congresses ago. (Copyright, 1910, by H. J. Edwards.)

A New Jenny Lind Discovered.

Baltimore News. An impresario in quest of vocal pearls yeit and Taft administrations has been Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana. In and sut of season he has defended every phase of conservation, not only on the floor of the Senate but also in his public Speeches throughout the country. It is no secret to say that the Senator began making "heavy" speeches on this subject before he had mastered tha techsubject before he had mastered the tech- already begun.

HARRIMAN OFFICIALS ASSERT LARGEST ENGINES IN

WORLD RUN ON THEIR LINES.



O. R. & N. LOCOMOTIVE, SAID TO BE LARGER THAN THAT BUILT FOR GREAT NORTHERN.

Assertions made by the Great Northern Railway Company that engine No. 2000, built in the Twin City shops, and described in The Oregonian recently, is the biggest in the world, are disputed by O. R. & N. officers. It is asserted by them that there are four engines in ope tion on the O. R. & N. lines in Oregon that outfigure the Great North-The specifications of the Great Northern' engine are given as 92 ern feet from pilot to rear end of tender; weight of engine and tender 463,000 pounds; driving wheels, seven pairs of 55-inch wheels. The ecifications given for the O. R. & N. 450 class engine is a length of 94 feet 11/2 inches; weight, 596,000 pounds; driving wheels, eight pairs of 57-inch wheels. Both engines are of the Mallet type and it was one of these big locomotives that Engineer Gettings was driving when he ran into the rear end of another freight train at Gibbon February The Southern Battlic has the same size and type of engine in the freight service on the Ogden route.